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From **Saturday** January 23 to **Tuesday** January 26. 1713.

At the Court at Windſor, January 24. 1713.

PRESENT

The Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHereas by an Act made in the 12th Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King Charles the Second, Entituled, *An Act for the Incouraging and Increaſing of Shipping and Navigation*, a Duty of Five Shillings per Tun was laid on all French Ships coming into the Ports of England, Ireland, Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and there Lading or Unlading, Goods or Paſſengers, which was to continue to be paid for ſuch time as a Duty of Fifty Sols per Tun, then lately impoſed by the French King, or any part of it ſhould continue to be Collected upon the Shipping of England lading in France.

And whereas in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce lately concluded at Utrecht, between Her Majeſty and the French King, it was agreed by the Eleventh Article, That the Impoſition or Tax of Fifty Sols Tournois laid on Britiſh Ships in France for every Tun, ſhould wholly ceaſe, and be from thence forward annulled; and in like manner the Tax of Five Shillings Sterling laid on French Ships in Great Britain for every Tun ſhall ceaſe, neither ſhall the ſame, or any of the like Impoſitions, be laid hereafter on the Ships of the Subjects on either Side. In purſuance whereof his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having, by his Order in Council, directed and cauſed the ſame to be ſignified to the ſeveral Ports of France, that from and after the 4th Day of this preſent Inſtant January, the ſaid Old Duty of Fifty Sols, or as it now ſtands of Seventy Sols per Tun, ſhall Ceaſe and be Aboliſhed.

Her Majeſty in Her Privy-Council taking the ſame into Conſideration, was thereupon pleaſed to Declare and Order, as it is hereby Ordered, That from and after the 4th of February next, the reſpective Commiſſioners of Her Majeſty's Cuſtoms of Great Britain and Ireland, do forbear to Demand or Collect the ſaid Duty of Five Shillings per Tun upon any French Ships coming into the Ports of Great Britain or Ireland, and that they do take Care that this Order be obſerved in all Her Majeſty's Ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

Edward Southwell.

Warſaw, January 12. *N. S.* The Muſcovite Troops march very ſlowly through this Kingdom towards the Frontiers of their own Country. The Lithuanians make great Complaints of the Saxons being quarter'd among them, and ſome Days ago they kill'd three or four Officers at Vilna. They write from Caminiec, that the Great General of the Army of the Crown, had ſent the Forces under his Command into Winter Quarters near that Place, that they might be in a readineſs to obſerve the Motions of the Turks, who carry on the Fortifications of Chocim with great diligence. We have receiv'd advice from Conſtantinople, that on the 7th paſt, the Grand Signior made his Entry into that Place with great Pomp. Before he left Adrianople, he gave an Audience to the Muſcovite Ambaſſadors, after which the Grand Vizir deliver'd to them the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace, together with a Letter from the Sultan to the Czar.

Venice, January 12. *N. S.* The Carnaval began on the 9th with the uſual Diverſions. Cardinal Piazza having finiſh'd his Quarentine on the Frontiers of this State, is preparing to proceed on his Journey to Rome. We are inform'd from thence, that the Pope had receiv'd a Letter from the Emperor, reproaching him for being partial to the Enemies of the Houſe of Auſtria. The Differences between the Pope and the Government of Milan were conſiderably encreas'd, and it was thought ſome German Forces would be ſent to Ferrara, if the Court of Rome did not recede from their Pretenſions to a Duty upon all Salt that is carried from hence into the Milaneze, which is likewiſe a great Injury to this Republick. They write from Naples, that the Duke of Parete Moles, Counſellor of State to his Imperial Majeſty, and who had been Ambaſſador in ſeveral Courts, was dead of an Apoplexy. The Abbot Copobianco was committed to Priſon by Order of the Vice Roy, for holding a Correſpondence with the Enemies of the State.

Vienna, January 17. *N. S.* On the 11th the Emperor was preſent at a Council, which was held upon the Propoſals made by Mareſchal Villars for a Treaty of Peace with the moſt Chriſtian King, and it is ſaid his Imperial Majeſty has ſent back a Courier to Radſtad with his final Reſolution. On the 13th, the Aulick Council was diſſolved. A new one has been ſince eſtabliſhed, of which Count Windiſgrotz is appointed to be Preſident, and moſt of the old Members are again admitted. The Emperor has ordered the Jeſuits to receive no Perſon into their College without a Certificate, that they did not come from any Place infected with the contagious Diſtemper, which is now entirely ceas'd in this City. A Liſt has been publiſhed of thoſe that died of it, conſiſting of Twenty thouſand Perſons. Great numbers of Recruits continue to march towards Hungary, from whence the Emperor intends to withdraw ſeveral old Regiments, in order to employ them in other Parts. Count Welzec, having aſſiſted at the Council of the States of that Kingdom, is come hither to give his Imperial Majeſty an account of their Tranſactions. We are inform'd from Warſaw, that the Primate had writ to King Auguſtus, to repreſent to him the Neceſſity of his Preſence in Poland. We have receiv'd a Confirmation from Conſtantinople of the Revolt of two Bacha's in Aſia, which has given great Uneaſineſs to the Ottoman Port.

Copenhagen, January 20. *N. S.* Letters from Stockholm of the 13th, bring an account, that the States of Sweden had agreed to the raiſing ten thouſand Foot, and two thouſand Horſe, and had then under Conſideration by what Method to do it. As ſoon as this is ſettled, they intend to provide Money for fitting out a Fleet early in the Spring, and to give a Supply for other neceſſary Occaſions. After which it was thought they would ſeparate, without concerning themſelves in any foreign Negotiations, for fear of diſpleaſing the King. The ſame advices add, that the Senate had reſolv'd not to ſend any Miniſter to the Congreſs at Brunſwick. General Meyerfeld was come to Stockholm, in order to diſpoſe that Aſſembly to concur with him in putting the Treaty in execution for the Sequeſtration of Pomerania; but it was believ'd he would return without Succeſs, and that the Senate would have no part in that Affair.

Berne,